

THE ARDMOREITE.

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SENTIMENT in favor of nationalizing the liquor traffic is growing rapidly.

MORE votes is what we need, and now is the time to hustle for them.

THE people of this country are free, some of them are free to starve, leg or steal.

AS LONG as there are undeveloped resources in this country there should be no idle hands.

THE democrats are piling up great loads of material for populists to use in future campaigns.

THE goldites and the tariff barons of the east have "fined hands" and will control both old parties.

GROVER SHERMAN and John Cleveland offer no resistance to British dictation and British oppression.

WITH a new baby on hand and a newborn senate, the Big Fat Prophet is to get behind with his fishing.

THE plutocratic wings of the two parties have decided to erect a calf, but the people are to be left from yet.

EAT and all kinds of produce never so cheap as now, yet there are more hungry people in the country ever before.

GOLD has always been a traitor in time of war and peace, yet there are those who want to make it the sole standard of value.

THE first prominent American who succumbed to the British gold basis was Benedict Arnold. The last was Grover Cleveland.

THAT baby that was born at the white house is just like all other babies. We wouldn't trade our baby for it and make all of Grover's fishing tackle to it.

BEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES, issued by the New York banks, are taken at the rate of 19 per cent under the existing law. It now remains to be seen whether the law will be enforced or not. A jug of buttermilk against a summer coon skin it won't.

CHAIRMAN TAUBENECK don't talk much but when he does he says something to the point. He announces, in no uncertain language, that the currency question is the all important one, in magnitude and importance, and that there will be no compromises on it.

THE Northern Pacific railroad has gone into the hands of a receiver. When the companies fail in the management of the roads they are put into the hands of the government to be sold. When they fail, the government owns them there would be no loss.

WATSON is a thorn in the side of the Georgia democracy. They now say that they made a mistake when they defrauded him out of his congressional seat. He has gone before the people in his state and the probability is that the whole state will be turned to the party.

THE way to relieve the unemployed is to start public works, employ them with legal tender paper money issued by the government. The wealth producers refuse to give this kind of money for what they sell it is then time to talk about not being good.

There are 3,000,000 men out of employment in this country. More than 100 people are dependent on the government for subsistence. These do not have half enough to eat and wear. 100 million men if at work, could produce \$6,000 per day. Working 300 million men, they would earn \$18,000,000,000 more than enough to buy the surplus which we export to other countries.

THE people are losing their respect for law to an extent that is truly alarming. When we consider that respect for the law is the only barrier to anarchy, it is a condition that should demand the attention of every conservative citizen. The cause of this is the parent. Corporations and combinations set the example by ignoring the law themselves. Then unjust laws are put upon the statute books through the most corrupt means. The laws of the most part are only enforced against the poor. The injustice of all this is so apparent that it is only a matter of time when disrespect will lead to open defiance and bloody

STEWART IS WITH US.

THE NEVADA SENATOR IS OPENLY A POPULIST.

Was an Honest Republican But Could Not Follow the Party's Leader—Writes a Letter Sustaining His Position.

The following letter, from Senator Stewart of Nevada, is one of those clear, ringing arraignment of the two old parties that cuts like a two-edged sword. It should be given a wide circulation by the reform press:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 7th instant is received. You inquire if I am a populist. My answer is, that I am. There is no other party in which a true friend of the people can be useful. The democratic and republican parties have both been betrayed by their leaders. I became thoroughly convinced that Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland were both nominated by the money power as soon as those nominations were made and their platforms published.

I was a candidate for re-election to the senate of the United States from the state of Nevada. I could not afford to deceive the people, who had honored me so much, by asking a re-election as a republican. On my return home from Washington I informed my constituents that I could not support the republican nominee for President, and that the democratic nominee was no better than the republican; that they both belonged to and were representatives of the bondholding gold monopoly of London and New York, and that if either of them were elected the power of his administration would be used to aid concentrated capital to absorb the earnings of the people, augment the power of the oligarchy of wealth, and reduce the masses to dependence and want.

I canvassed the state of Nevada and advised the people to vote for Weaver and Field, the nominees of the Omaha convention, as the only true representatives of the people's rights.

The platform of the Omaha convention demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the delegates who composed that convention were honest, earnest men, and meant what they said. The people of Nevada, without regard to former political affiliations, believed as I did, and cast more than two-thirds of their votes for Weaver and Field and elected Francis G. Newlands, the free coinage candidate for congress, by a still larger majority. They also elected every member of both houses of the legislature pledged to the restoration of silver. When the legislature met I was re-elected to the senate of the United States by a unanimous vote in each house.

My statement that whichever was elected, Mr. Harrison or Mr. Cleveland, he would use the power and patronage of the Presidential office to destroy one-half of the metallic money of the world was vehemently denied by the friends of both. The truth of my statement has been verified. The President united with the banks and bondholders to alarm the people as to the soundness of the money of the government and created a panic. They falsely proclaimed that the addition of \$50,000,000 of legal tender money to the circulation of the country was the cause of the panic they themselves had created.

The President then declared that an extraordinary emergency had arisen and called congress together to repeal the Sherman act and nothing else. The call increased the alarm and intensified the panic. The subsidized press of all the commercial centers was made to declare that the people demanded the immediate repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

Silver was clandestinely demonetized by the mint act of 1873, since which time an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States have been in favor of the restoration of the white metal to the place it occupied for thousands of years as a money metal previous to the crime of 1873. No party, state or national, dare go before the people soliciting their suffrages upon a declaration justifying or even palliating that crime, but all parties claimed to be bimetallists and in favor of the use of silver equally with gold. Some recognition of silver was obtained by the legislation of congress against vetoes, federal patronage and the influence of money. The Bland act, requiring the purchase of not less than two nor more than four million dollars worth of silver bullion per month for coinage was the first; the so-called Sherman act, re-



IT WON'T DO.—It won't work till it gets a new silver wheel.

quiring the purchase of four and a half million ounces of silver bullion per month by the issuance of legal tender treasury notes, was the second. At every congress since silver was demonetized. A vast majority of the democrats in each house were in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Three bills for the free and unlimited coinage of silver passed the senate during Harrison's administration. The first was passed June 17, 1890; the second Jan. 14, 1891; the third, July 1, 1892. The last was passed after the nominations were made and the platforms published.

A bare majority of the democrats of the house, with the aid of a vast majority of the republicans, have at last obeyed the commands of Mr. Cleveland, and passed the bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The combined power of London, New York and the administration at Washington, aided by a subsidized press, are now attempting to coerce the senate and force the passage of the house bill which ratifies the crime of 1873, adopts the gold standard and precludes any further use of silver as money.

The issue is momentous. The success of the money powers means falling prices, poverty and misery for the masses. The question which the senate is considering involves more for weal or woe to the human race than any question ever submitted to the American congress. The press either conceals or totally misrepresents all that is said in behalf of the people's cause and publishes broadcast, with flaming headlines, the hypocritical and false pretenses of the representatives of capital that they are bimetallists and friends of silver, while they are urging the repeal of the only law which recognizes silver as money and insisting by their votes and acts upon the single gold standard.

It is the duty of every patriot and lover of his country to rouse himself to action and resist the cruel aggressions and warfare which capital is now making against labor and the producers of wealth. Defeat means slavery, misery and want. Victory means the restoration of the rights of the people guaranteed by the constitution, liberty and prosperity. Come what may, I am enlisted in the war for the people's rights to the bitter end, whatever the result may be. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM M. STEWART.

THE CRY OF MILLIONS.

See! see! a million idle hands, Uplifted from the starving bands, Imploring work, for bread they need, Themselves and little ones to feed.

Gold! gold! ten thousand men of wealth, With loaded purse and burdened shelf, Are struggling hard for dollars more, Of Mammon's yellow master ore.

Bread! bread! call hungry idle men, Or give us work, you must, and can; Why should we starve while plenty reigns? And millionaires make boundless gains?

Bonds! bonds! ten thousand bankers cry: Hard times, we then, will not defy, With a onely plenty for the use, In every business, kind, and grace.

Notes! Notes! The laboring classes cry, From Uncle Sam, they'll help us out,—Greenbacks once made for soldiers' pay, Are good enough to come and stay.

Work! Work! A million people ask A paying, honest, living task, To yield them just what most they need, With which themselves and babes to feed.

On! On! go rich, high, low and poor, All through the one wide open door, To find beyond a just reward, All based upon each one's record.

Right! Right! I hear it from on high! 'Twill plenty give and help us die In peace, rejoice and mount and fly To waiting mansions in the sky. Eastport, Mich. Du. Wm. J. Hill.

THE BALLOT FIRST.

TAUBENECK TALKS AT AN INDIANA PICNIC

And Tells the People Some Wholesome Truths—Why Cleveland Is a Gold Standard Man—The Brutal Power of Wall Street.

Extracts of a speech delivered at an F. M. B. A. picnic in Park county, Ind., Aug. 31: The next question is, how are we going to secure these reforms? Quietly sit down and wait until they come? No; that will never do. These reforms must come through the ballot box. Don't you know, friends, that as voters we all have an obligation to fulfill which we ought not overlook. Our laws depend upon how we vote, just as the shadow on the wall depends upon the object standing before the light. Voting is like farming. We reap exactly what we sow, and to-day we are reaping the follies and mistakes sown ten, fifteen and twenty years ago.

If we have bad laws and dishonest officeholders, who is to blame? Our politicians? Partly, yes; but the most blame must fall upon the voters, because they are clothed with almost supreme power to protect their interest at the ballot box, and if they don't use this power to their own advantage, then they have no one but themselves to blame. Before we can have good and just laws we must have good and honest lawmakers, and before we can have good and honest lawmakers we must have wise and patriotic voters. We will never have a change in our laws until we make a change in our voting. That must come first, and if you can't do this, then don't complain or expect any relief. At the ballot box you voted this system of class laws upon us, and there also is the only place you can vote them off of us.

If legislation we received the laws which oppress us, and through legislation alone can they be repealed in a peaceable way, and I, for one, will say, that so long as we have a free ballot no one has a right to think of settling this question in any other way or at any other place than the ballot box. Because if a good citizen violates a bad law, it always encourages a bad citizen to violate a good one, and it is a thousand—yes, a million times better to prevent a crime than to punish one.

Just as self-preservation is the first law of nature, so the protection of our interest, our welfare, at the ballot box is the first duty of a voter. It is not enough if we think right or talk right, but we must act right and vote right. One vote will do more good toward shaping the laws of our country than a hundred resolutions or a thousand petitions.

Why an independent political party as we have had for sixteen years, embodying all the demands of organized labor, should receive such meager support from wage earners is hard to explain. It is a singular fact that laboring men will go on a strike, with nine out of ten chances against them, endure privation, hunger and cold. They will see their wives and children suffer and almost starve to resist the encroachment of capital, but when it comes to voting they cringe like cowards before ward bosses and vote against everything they have been striking for. The wage earner has but two things which capital needs—his labor and his vote. If the laborer will give them his vote, capital will so use it that they will also get his labor for a bare existence. So long as the wage earner strikes for higher wages and votes for lower ones they will continue to receive the treatment given them at Homestead, in East Tennessee and by Judge Hicks in Michigan. If they would vote the way they march on labor day all strikes would cease.

W. S. Morgan once said: "Labor might as well try to take the kink out of a grape vine by cultivating it than to better their condition by voting against their demands."

The Knights of Labor and the trades unions have for twenty years petitioned congress and state legislatures to abolish the convict labor system, and what have they accomplished? Nothing but to see their own free labor reduced nearer down to the convict system every year. Had they deposited their petitions in the ballot box in the form of a ballot this system would have vanished long ago.

So long as voters refuse to support their interest and principles at the ballot box, they have no moral right to ask their representatives to support them in congress or legislatures. No man has a right to ask another to do a thing which he won't do himself. To find out what the people want, a politician always consults the election returns. That is his barometer by which

he registers public opinion, and so long as the people continue to vote in the same old channel, that long he will legislate in the same old way.

Henry Waterson not long ago said: "It cost \$100,000 to procure a seat in the United States senate, \$1,000,000 to secure a Presidential nomination and \$5,000,000 to elect."

Does any one for one moment think that those who give their money to conduct campaigns are doing so for the good of the people? Don't you know that when capital gives \$1 towards electing a senator or President they expect our laws to be so shaped that they will receive five in return? Does any one believe that Wall street would have permitted Cleveland to be elected last year without a pledge from him that they could control the financial policy of our government? When capital contributes towards a campaign fund, it does so not through patriotism, but simply as a business enterprise. What will be the ultimate result if this is permitted to go on? Does it mean anything good for the wealth producer? Are we not drifting into the same channel that Rome did before her fall, or France before her revolution? If the centralization of wealth destroyed the older nations, will not the same cause have the same effect with us?

It is time—yes, high time that the wealth producers awake to the situation which surrounds them and cease to be the tools of others' profit and the creatures of others' pleasure. If the majority of voters in our country are not interested enough in their own welfare to throw their petty party prejudice aside for a common cause, then it is only a question of time until our republic will be lost. If the farmer, the miner, the artisan and wealth producing classes cannot stand united and banded together at the ballot box for their own good, then we will prove to the world that we as a people are no more capable of preserving our liberties and institutions with the ballot than the people of the older nations were without it. But I believe when this conflict between organized capital and organized labor squarely comes before the people, to be decided at the polls, as come it must. When the storm meets us low down on the horizon and our political sky is overcast with clouds, then I believe that the people will rise in their majesty, as they did in the past, and be wise enough to know their rights, heroic enough to conquer them, and generous enough to extend them to others.

OUR CONDITION.

According to Mr. Walker, a republican member of congress from Massachusetts, the people of the United States owe debts, public and private, amounting to \$32,000,000,000. We take Mr. Walker as authority because, coming from New England and being a republican, he will not be accused of placing the figures too high.

It is claimed by some that the rate of interest on this indebtedness will average 8 per cent per annum. But to be entirely safe and conservative for the purpose of this article, we will place the rate at 6 per cent. Six per cent on \$32,000,000,000 amounts to \$1,920,000,000. Now what will it take to pay this interest? The corn crop of the country in 1892 was 1,628,464,000 bushels. If it brought an average of 40 cents per bushel, we have \$651,385,600 as its total value. Our wheat crop the same year was 519,490,000 bushels, which, at an average price of 80 cents a bushel gives us \$415,592,000. Our oat crop was 661,037,000 bushels; and at 25 cents per bushel we have \$165,259,000. Our gold mines produced \$33,000,000 and our silver mines \$75,000,000. Now let us put the value of all these products together and let us see how we come out.

Value of corn crop.....	\$651,385,600
Value of wheat crop.....	415,592,000
Value of oat crop.....	165,259,000
Value of gold crop.....	33,000,000
Value of silver crop.....	75,000,000
Total.....	\$1,340,236,600

But the interest bill is \$1,920,000,000. So there is a balance of \$579,763,400 to make up after giving up our gross products as above shown. To pay this balance it will take our entire cotton and hay crops. It is estimated that two-thirds of this interest is paid directly and indirectly to foreigners.

Now friends, Americans, freeman, how do you like it as far as we have gone? We select these great staples for illustration, to aid the mind in grasping the vast proportions of the burden upon us. If we reserve any of these products for our own use we have to make up therefor in something else of equal value. This debt is now equal to one-half the entire wealth of the nation. It draws 6 per cent and will double in twelve years. The wealth of the nation increases at the rate of only 3 per cent, and hence will take twenty-four years to double. Therefore, the debt will double twice while the wealth is doubling once, and at the end of twenty-four years will equal the entire wealth of the nation.